# THE LATEST NEWS.

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Triberne.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25 1857. In consequence of the absence of Secretary Thompson and the continued illness of the Postmaster General, no action was taken in the matter of appointments to-day.

The War Department recognizes the virtual abandonment of the Utah expedition, and has relieved Gen. Harney of that command. The troops will remain in Kansas for service at the polls, and as a body guard to the begus Constitutional Con-

Measrs. Phelps of Missouri, Orr of South Carolina, Houston of Alabama and Extra Billy Smith of Virginia, are already carrying on an active cauvass for the Speakership Col Orr will win the day without doubt. He affects moderation, and his popularity lies with the Northern Democracy.

The printing will cause a serious struggle. The plan of the opposition to The Union is, to break down organ-ism and divide the printing among a number of Democratic establishments.

## To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857. Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1031.

There are thirteen bidders for the contract for the new sloop of-war. Their models are to day on exhibition. The decision will be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Board yet to be appointed. Charles E. Sinclair has been appointed one of the Associote Justices of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice Stiles removed.

Stiles, removed.

By the arrival of the mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans dates of the 18th and Galveston of the 16th inst.
The Galreston News says that the majority for Runnels, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will not

sa then 11 000. The Cirlian says that great excitement is existing The Civilian says that great excitement is existing in Houston owing to the discovery of a plot got up by a gang of thieves to kill the City Marshall. The ringleader in the affair and another was captured. The accounts of the Cotton crop from the interior of Texas were encouraging. Picking had fairly commenced. The effects of the drouth on the frontier was depleasable.

menced. The effects of the drouth on the frontier were deplorable.

The Pacific Railway was being graded at the rate of two miles per week, and five hundred hands were engaged in the work.

Correction.-The dispatch from Washington is Tuesday morning's papers should have read: "Mr. "Meek of Pennsylvania declines the appointment of " Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah."

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND THE WEATHER.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 25-10 A. M. The line through New-Foundland has been repaired

and is now in fine working order. The weather yesterday was very foggy with rain and a strong south-west wind, but is very fine and clear this morning with a south-west breeze. There are no signs at Trinity Bay of the Atlantic Telegraph

St. Johns, N. B., Monday, Aug. 24, 1857. The wind is blowing hard from the south-east, an

the weather is foggy with rain.

87. Johns, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 25—12 p. m. The weather is overcast and the wind light from the north-east. There are no signs of the Telegraph fleet from Bay of Bull's Arm (in Trinity Bay, the termious of the telegraph.) to this moment.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857. The Mayor and Aldermen of this city voted this afternoon, that upon the receipt of the news of the submarine cable, a salute of one hundred gues shall b fred, and the bells of the city be rung one hour in commemoration of the event.

### NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 25-9 p. m

There are no signs of the steamship America, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, with three days later news. The weather is clear and calm.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR ELMIRA, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The arrangements for the Young Men's Nations Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to commence in this place on Monday next, are all completed. Seats have been erected on the grounds for ten thousand persons. It is understood that visitors will be conom the Fair by the various rai

# BRUTAL MURDER NEAR OSWEGO.

Osweoo Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

An old gentleman named Joshua Hibbard, formerly a drummer in the United States service, living on a farm in the vicinity of this city, was most brutally murdered last evening, by a man named Dennis Sullivan. Sullivan has been arrested. No cause is assigned for the deed.

DEATH OF WM. MAGILL, OF PHILA.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.
Www. Magill, esq., formerly publisher of The Penn
sylvanian newspaper, died this morning in this city.

Late intelligence from Florida is to the effect that Capt. Mickler and the Florida Volunters have captured five Seminoles. The Indians had hoisted a white flag. Hopes are entertained that the war is nearly over.

THE NEW ÆTNA BANK.
HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1837.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of the new Ætna Bark were opened to-day. The capital stock is \$500,000. The books opened at 10 a. m. and closed at 7 p. m., and during that time \$2,346,500 were subscribed, and ten per cent paid down.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Beston, Taesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank 

A TEAMSTER HANGS HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

A TEAMSTER HANGS HIMSELF FOR LOVE.

Special Dispatch to The Philadsiphis Bulletin.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

At an early hour this morning a young man, named Henry Nessler, about eighteen years of age, was found dead at a place near here called Sugar Run. He had banged himself on a tree, and being a teamster had used the lines by which he drives. The cause of the act is said to have been "unrequited love."

IMPORTANT FROM MR. DALLAS.-In a letter from London, published in The South Carolinian, occurs the following tribute to the present representative of

this country at the Court of St. James:

"It gives me real pleasure to knew that Mr. Dalias repudiates him (Senator Sumner) utterly. I assert this on my own knowledge."

HEAVY BURGLARY AT YONKERS .- A very heavy burglary occurred at Yonkers a few mornings since, at the fancy store of Mr. W. Rooney. Some goods had arrived the previous evening from this city, which Mr. Rooney placed upon the counter and shelves in the store. In the course of the night a burgiarious entrance was effected, and the entire stock of goods, valned at \$3,480, carried off. No clue to the robbers has

Three Mes Killed by Lightsing.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer of the 22d learns, from a gentleman just arrived from Marshall County, that on Monday last the barn of Mr. Wm. Heary, on Fish Creek Hills, near Belton, was struck by lightning. Three men were killed, and the barn and its contents totally destroyed. The men were engaged in threshing with a machine inside the barn, when the electric fluid struck the cylinder of the thresher. John Neely and Joseph Young were instantly killed. There were some half dezen persons in the barn at the time, among them Mr. Henry himself, whose injuries by the shock have resulted in his death. THREE MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- The WheelTHE MARTYRS OF KANSAS-CANTRELL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune PALMYRA, Kansas, Aug., 1857.

Let Virgil sing the praise of great heroes and patriots; let Genius celebrate merit and extol the talents of the great. The short and simple annal of one who, though occupying a humble station in life, lived a bright example of stern integrity and died a hero and a martyr, engresses my pen while I record what I know of the life and death of JACOB CANTRELL.

He was born and reared in Jackson County, Missouri. When the Territory of Kansas was declared open for settlement, he removed thither with his family, settled near where Palmyra now stands, and, in company with others, assisted in laying out and building up that now prosperous town. Despising that spurious aristocracy common to all communities where Slavery exists, he felt, as he remarked to me one day, that he had entered a new world. Elated with the prospect of speedily securing a fortune and the great blessing and privilege of rearing and educating his children in a free community, he entered into all our plans of im-provement, both in church and State, with a hearty

will and a ready cooperation.

One year prior to moving to Kansas, he lived upon the farm of Otho Hall, a slaveholder, and hauled produce to the city of Lawrence, then a hanied produce to the city of Lawrence, then a new town, very scarce of provisions. He had the words "Kansas: Free State," painted in large letters upon his wagon-cover. Meeting Hall one day as he was returning for a load of supplies, Hall noticed the letters upon the wagon, and, in Ruffian style, well armed as he was, commenced cutting the letters out. After effecting this, he threatened Cantrell's life and commenced striking at him with his knife, cutting him severely. Cantrell, being wholly unarmed, called to two men (neighbors of Hall) standing near, not to let Hall kill him without some chance for his life-appealing to their chivalry and honor. They were deaf to his entreaties, and Cantrell saved his life by starting his team as quick and driving as fast as pos-sible. Cantrell had Hall brought before the Court sible. Cantrell had that brought bend with inten at Independence, charged with assault with inten to kill. The two witnesses swore that Hall was in toxicated. Hall was discharged; such is justibe in Pro-Slavery Court.

a Pro-Slavery Court.

Through the Spring of 1856 the whole country was in a state of revolutionary confusion. The Territory was filled with marauding parties; men were being robbed and murdered daily. For mutual protection, the citizens of Palmyra and vicinity assembled around an applications. Jacob Cantrell, ever ready without the slightest murmur to shoulder his Sharp's rifle and go forth to defend the lives and property of the emigrants in his vicinity. In this respect he had a soul larger than the State of Missouri. At the battle of Black Jack he recognized some of his Pro-Slavery neighbors among the prisoners, and insisted on them treated kindly, himself furnishing them provisions. Col. Sumner marched to Palmyra with the United States troops, released Pate and his mea, ordered them to return to their homes in Missouri disbanded Brown, the hero of Black Jack (not G. W. Brown); the men returning to their (not G. W. Brown); the men returning to tacir
homes relying upon Summer for protection.
Upon his way to his home in Palmyrs,
he stepped at Prairie City, purchased some butter
for his family, starting for Palmyra (three miles
distant), in company with Leonard Snyder and W.
H. Stiltwell, neighbors. The minions of Pate upon
their way home came across them, and, recognizing Cantrell, compelled him to accompany them. Stop-ping at his house, he told his wife, who was almost distracted at seeing him a prisoner, not to be alarmed, that they were his neighbors, and would not but him. Extending his hand with the plate of butter, telling her to take it and not be afraid, one of the Ruffians intercepted it, saying that they would need it for their supper. They soon left, taking Mr. Cantrell with them. Mr. Stillwell went immediately to Col. Sumner, told him that the very men that he had ordered to Missouri had taken Jacob Cantrell a prisoner while they were returning, not more than one mile from his camp. Col. S. premised to send a detachment for him the next day, stating that he had given them their orders to commit no outrages on their way; also, that the troops were all tired, and that Cantrell would not a barmed. Oh! that was an indifference more fatal than treason on the part of Col. Sumner. He was heard to say, when he heard of the death of Cantrell, that he never could forgive himself.

They took Mr. Cantrell next day to Cedar Creek 35 miles from Palmyra, there shot and scalped him, burying him about two feet deep. The wolves dug him up. Subsequently the soldiers buried him near that beautiful stream, surrounded by high weeds, with only a stake over his remains, on it inscribed " Jacob Cantrell."

On the 2d of July last, I was traveling in Ly County, K. T. I stopped for the night with Judge Butts (township 16, range 22). Our conversation related to the difficulties of the past Summer. I found him to be a Pro-Slavery man. I mentioned the murder of Cantrell as an outrage unparalleled, and that I would do my utmost to bring his murder-ers to justice whenever the Government passed into ers to justice whenever the Government passed into different hands. The Judge was formerly from Jackson County, Mo.; knew Mr. Cantrell there; was under Col. Coffee when Whitfield marched to Pate's relief; saw Cantrell at Cedar Creck a few hours before they murdered him, lying upon his back, with his hands tied, and a quadruple guard around him. The Judge says, "I went to Mr. C., and there was quite a crowd around him. One approached him saying, 'Mr. Cantrell, I am sorry to find you among our enemies and fighting your cld neighbors.' 'Your clan invade my home,' was Cantrell's reply. 'Will you join us against the Abolitionists if you could get your freedom? If we release you, will you join your old neighbors to assist in driving these damned fanaties from our border?' With the thoughts of home, life, wife, children, burning his heart, he said. 'No, never.' to saist in driving these damned fanalies from our border?' With the thoughts of home, life, wife, children, burning his heart, he said. 'No, never.' 'Then you die, by G—d.' Judge B. went to Pate and Whitfield, and told them to use their authority and Whitheld, and told them to use their authority to prevent his murder. They said they had no su-therity. In forty-five minutes afterward Jacob Cantrell was no more. He died a martyr. Oh! that more could have witnessed his heroic end. He had seen and feit the influence of that hydra-bended monster, that is even now gnawing at the vitals of our country, and deep down in his heart

was a principle that would not surrender. His widow, with her four small children, lives in Palmyra, in comfortable circumstance, and measures are being taken by the citizens to remove the remains of Mr. C. hither, and erect over them a suitable monument. When Kansas shall be free frem her Missouri chains, and millions of freemen till her fertile soil, his memory will be treasured in characters more durable than monuments of brass.

A CONSTABLE'S LIFE SAVED BY HIS WALLET.—On Saturday last an Irishman, whose name we were unable to accertain, but who belongs in Boston, visited North Bridgewater, for the purpose of spending the Sabbath with a number of relatives. During the day able to accertain, but who belongs in Boston, visited North Bridgewater, for the purpose of spending the Sabbah with a number of relatives. During the day they got into a quariel, the parties probably being under the influence of liquor, when the visitor cleared the house of its legal inmates. The latter immediately sent for a constable, and soon returned with Mr. Holliston Whitman, who attempted to arrest the desperado, who in the interim had armed himself with a large knife. Upon going toward him he clinched the constable and plunged the knife some half de zen times into 14 yside. At every blow the knife struck a large wallet which was in his side pocket, making a number of deep incisions. The constable managed to get partly away from him, but at that moment his assailant struck him a desperate blow on one arm, between the shoulder and eibow, cutting a very deep gash some pix inches in length. The officer then succeeded in getting away from the ruffian and struck him a violent blow which prostrated him, when he jumped upon him and held him firmly until he had been secured, when he was locked up. The blows which Mr. Whitman received were given with great force, and would probably have caused his death but for the wallet in his pocket.

[Boston Traveler, Aug. 25.]

A WEDDING AMONG THE INDIANS .- At th A Wedding among the Indians.—At the Presby-terion Church, Orilla, Canada, on the 25th of July, the Rev. John Gray united in marriage Charles Jacob, son of Mr. Peter Jacobs of Rawn, to Mary Goo e. The bride was beautifully dressed in white muslin and lace, and all the Indians—nearly one hundred of whom were at the ceremony—presented quite a civilized

# PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

JUDGE WILMOT IN THE PIELD.

From The Philadelphia North American, Aug. 25.

The Hon. David Wilmot, the American-Republican capdidate for Governor, addressed a vast audience last evening at Javne's new Hall, Chestnut street. Long previous to the appearance of the speaker, the floor of the hall was fully occupied by a multitude, whose impatience could scarcely be checked by the spirited strains of a fine band of music. The hall was brilliant; lighted, and by the time Mr. Wilmot presented himself, the galleries and passage-ways were completely crammed with people. Among the sea of upturned faces we recognized many of those of our most prominent literati and professional men, who are beyond the arena of politics, and whose presence lent dignity to

the occasion. Mr. Wilmot made his entree condusted by Mr. R. D. Wilkinson, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The Hon. Chas. Gilpin, President of the meeting, then stepped forward and arnounced Mr. Wilmot's presence, after which Alexander H. Freeman and thirteen other gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, and Mr. Enoch Taylor and a number of other gentlemen Secretaries. Mr. Gilpin then introduced Mr. Wilmot to the audience as "our chosen 'standard-bearer during the present gubernatoria contest." Mr. Wilmot, amid hearty cheers, then

I appear before you, fellow-citizens, with much offildence, fully conscious that I cannot meet your ex-pectations. I invoke, therefore, your indulgence and your kindest consideration for the few unpremeditated and unprepared remarks which I shall make to you

and unprepared remarks which I shall make to you this evening.

In the first place, then, there should be between us a full, frank and perfect understanding. I appear before you as a total strange. There is not one among ten thousand of the citizens of this great metropolis with whom I have the honor of a personal acquaintance. And, as such stranger, it would be imperticent in me to ask or expect that you should award me your votes. I myself candidly confess I have no claim upon you. But, fellow-citizens, I stand before you this evening as the representative of certain fixed and deeply-cherished principles, which are regarded as essential to the welfare of the country and of each individual among us. If, therefore, I can prove the essential to the werearch the country and a sessional individual among us. If, therefore, I can prove the verity of this position—if I can show to you that such truly is the case—then I have a right to invoke your said; a right to present myself to you for your suffrage and support in the present contest. For then, fellow-many stand by yourselves. and support in the present contest. For then, tenowicitizens, in s anding by me, you stand by yourselves; you preserve your own interests and the interests of your children. And I here assert plainly before you that I ask no man's support—no man's vote—unless he believes that in sustaining me he sustains his own

best at d highest interests.

We are told by most of the people of the Democratic party, by its press universally, by its politicians and statesmen everywhere, that we have no right to discuss the Slavery question. The friends of my antagonist in this canvass maintain the same ground, and assume the same right of deciding upon that great question, and after a time, perhaps, they will extend their requirements still further, and dictate to us what books we must read and what we must reject. [Applause.] But this ground is false and unjust, not based either But this ground is laise and injust, not based either upon reason or upon right. No question should be shut out from discussion nor from agitation, and especially so when it is a question upon the correct solution of which such important interests depend. Upon this particular subject—the question of human slavery—tt is impossible to stop discussion. [Immense applause.] Man, so long as he is man, will resist wrong then suffered in his own person, will resist wrong plause.] Mau, so long as he is man, will resist oppression when suffered in his own person, will resist oppression when he is its victim; and his indignation will be alike cakindled when he beholds his fellow subjected to the same indignities. We read of a vain and presumptusame indignities.

when he is a list yith the control of the same indignities. We read of a vain and presumptuous prince, who in his regal arrogance assumed rhe power to beat back the heaving surf of ocean from the shore. The task taken spon themselves by those who attempt to arrest the discussion of Slavery will be as as uscless as that taken upon himself by King Canute. [Applause.]

This, fellow-citizens, is no abstract question. It lies at the foundation of morals and virtue. It is an eminently practical question—a question that each one of us is called upon to solve—a question that bears alike onerously upon us all. It is a question of immense importance whether this fair domain shall be controlled by those who would suppress the right of speech or not. Isn't that a practical question? It is a question between two systems of labor. Whether labor shall be creditable, laudable, honorable; or whether it shall bear the brand of disgrace, of servitude, and of dishonor. Int't that a practical question? whether it shall bear the brand of disgrace, of servi-tude, and of dishonor. Isn't that a practical question of [Cries of "Yes!—yes!"] But there is a question of even higher importance than this—a question of civil-ization or berbarism. Whether civilization shall carry the beautiful standard of America over the teeming plains of the wide West, or whether it shall sink into degradation and a semi-civilized condition akin to barbarism. Whether a civilization of law akin to barbarish. Whether a speech, a free press and free labor, shall prevail in the fertile West, or whether the bowie knife and revolver shall reign supreme over the fair country; whether great questions of human right shall be calmly and with dignity discussed upon the floor of Congress, or whether Congressional issues are to be determined by the bludgeon.

Prolonged applause.] Are not these practical questions? [Cries of "Yes, res," while per contra, a number of persons in the alleties and at the back of the audience below left yes," while per contra, a number of persons in the galleries and at the back of the audience below left the Hall.] Then let me proceed to a practical discussion of the matter. But first I take the opportunity to repel the slanders venified out against me by a venal and a prostituted pross of this city—for I tell you that this Slavery poisons all who come within its influence—the organ of the Democracy here, which has abandoned every semblance of truth, justice and rectifinde—a press which has parted with every particle of whatever tone and charecter was imparted to it by its earlier managers. A voide—"That's so," and hearty applause? God forgive them, I say, for the continued mendacity toward me (the managers of the paper referred to), and for their perversion of all that is right into all that is wrong. Everywhere the press is venal—paid for advocating the cause of Slavery. That particular press calls me a man wedded to impracticable and abstract ideas, is incessantly aspersing me as a man advocating and proposing measures utterly incapable of being applied to practice. They call me an Abolitionist—a radued, having but a single idea, and that idea unconditional abolition of Slavery. This is a gross slander, and I here publicly challenge

me as a man advocating and proposing measures utterly incapable of being applied to practice. They call me an Abolitopist—a radeal, having but a single idea, and that idea unconditional abolition of Slavery. This is a gross slander, and I here publicly challenge any one to indicate a single act in my career, which testifies to any such assumption. There is a respectable volume of my speeches and political papers in print; let any one examine it who chooses, and if he find any ground for such an assartion. I am willing to retire from this canvass. I, fellow-citizens, am a prastical States Rights man. I hold that we have no power under Congress to meddle with Slavery where it airendy exists in the States. That we have no more right to states Slavery in Virginia than Virginis has to attack our common schools. That Slavery is under the centrol of local State law, but in the Territories the case is widely different. There we have as good a right to distate as they have. The Territories are the common inheritance of the country, and in determining the character of the government we have as much right to our opinion and free action as they. And now allow me to say something about the Wilmot Proviso [Cheers].

The speaker then occupied some time in a history of the measure, with which our readers are of course familiar.] That proviso, gentlemen, has new grown into treason, and I should be almost afraid to be tried upon such a charge, even in yeur own city. For under the charge of constructive treason, you can make treason out of anything. Treason is the aiding and assisting the enemy of one's country in time of war; but in Lancaster and in Kansas they can make treason out of anything. Treason is the aiding and assisting the memy of one's country in time of war; but in Lancaster and in Kansas they can make treason out of anything.

When the proviso was brought up in Congress, Douglas of Binois and McClernand of Blinois were the coly two men of the North was did not vote for it. In the Senate, the day preceding the adjou

that equatter sovereignty was ever heard of until that Nicholson letter was made public. Even by the South this was decounced as a humbug—even by the South it received no countenance at the bands of their politicians—they, even, preferred the proviso.

In the history of this proviso, fellow-citizens, you will read the decline of the old Democratic party; but who has abandoued that party, they or I? We were together at that time; where are they now? I will read you a speech delivered by Mr. Brodhead, which you will find in The Congressional Globe, Feb. 9, 1847. It was delivered before the treaty with Mexico was made, and the subsequently acquired territory came into our pomession. He says: "If a bill of that "kind were before the House, I would vote for the exclusion of Slavery from such territory.

After a while the Territory was acquired, when Mr. B. said the proviso was unnecessary; it (the territory) would be free; why, therefore, heap restriction upon restriction. The third dedge was that the proviso was unconstitutional, and this was just what might have been expected. I bow to the decision of the Court, when they say Dred Scott is a slave, though I do not believe it, yet let him he a slave; but there is no tribunal under heaven to which I submit my judgment and conscience. How are we to judge? Do not our Conrts back down from their decisions? Why, it is a common extent to revise the decisions of our Supreme Court every five years?

We regret that we are unable to print the remainder of the gentleman's very eloquent speech. The remain-

of the gentleman's very eloquent speech. The remainder of the remarks consisted of an affecting exposition of Slavery as it now exists, and of the views entertained toward it by such patriots as Jefferson, Washington, Patrick Henry, and the Masons of Virginia. The gentleman sat down smid the heartiest applause.

### THE LATEST PRO-SLAVERY OUTRAGE THE PRESIDING ELDER OF A CAMP-MEET-ING MORRED

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEWCASTLE, Del , Aug. 24, 1857. At the close of the camp-meeting for Greensboro Circuit, Caroline County, Md., held at Boonsboro, and which closed a fiw days ago, there was witnessed one of the grocest Pro-Slavery outrages which has ever occurred in the State of Maryland. has ever occurred in the State of Maryland. At many meetings of this kind, it is usual at the close of camp meetings for all members of the Church (Methodist Episopal) to march around the ground, inside of the circle formed by the tents, and sing some inside of the circle formed by the class, and sog some hyun appropriate to the partieg of those who have been worshipers together in the tented grove for the week or more of be meetings continuance.

Ordinarily the colored people form in marching or-

der, and defile inte line immediately after the whites; but in son e localites, lest offense should be taken by out in some localities, lest offense should be taken by outsiders, the colored people are marched around by themselves, and after the procession of the whites has taken place. To somelilate the Pro-Slavery sentiment in the locality, the latter plan was adopted by the prudent dignitary who had charge of the interests of the

The Rev. Wm. McCombs, the Presiding Elder, placed himself at the head of the procession of the colored members of the Rethodist Episcopal Church, which was made up of shves and free people of color; when a mob of more thm fifty persons, led on by an ex-dignitary of the county, entered the circle and came up immediately abreast the procession.

The leader of the mob forbade Mr. McCombs to take acceptant start this revisit and threatened him.

take another ster at his peril, and threatened him with the vengeance of the mob should he dare to ad-

wance.

The Preciding Eder, intimidated by threats of personal violence, and fearing bloodshed and a general melec, quit his place at the head of the procession, and the mob was thumphant on the ground made as sacred by the laws of Maryland as is the inside of a

church.

A magistrate on the ground, and an officiating member of the Methodst Episcopal Church, was applied to, we learn, for a writ, in order to arrest the leader of the mob. This process was denied the Presiding Elder; and he found to his chagrin, and in contradiction of former repeated asseverations in regard to Methodism in the slaveholding territories of the Philadelphia Annaal Conference, that the Methodist people were untractive to Anti-Slavery Methodism, or at least had not the courage to support their Church official when the interest and rights of the colored people were in question.

People were in question.

We are not lovers of strife and bloodshed, yet we We are not lovers of strife and bloodshed, yet we renowly think of the position of Mr. McCombs as one representing, on this occasion, the whole interests of Anti-Slavery Methodism on the Peninsula, and deeply regret that right, and the prestige of a powerful Church on the right side, should so quietly have been surrendered.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE -The telegraph announced on Tuesday that Capt. Michael Stevens, a well known pilot of Newburyport, bad fallen overboard from his boat and been subsequently picked up by a Portland schooner. From The Portland Advertiser of Aug. 24, we gather the following particulars of this remark-

able escape from drowning:
Capt. Dudley B. Davis, of the schooner Bloom
which arrived here yesterday morning from Sale
reports to us a somewhat remarkable incident of reports to us a somewhat remarkable incared to the voyage. On Saturday afternoon, while off the Isle of Shoals, about half vay between Thatcher's Island and Boon Island, he passed a pilot boat, with her sails diapping in the wind, and no person appearing on board of her. Running cose to her bows, he halled her, but received no answer. Thinking the crew might be tomore sity below Cut. Davis continued on his cause. porarily below, Capt. Davis continued on his course, and after running about a mile and a half, had his attention arrested by a call from some unseen source; and upon the call being repeated, he discovered, a short distance to the leeward, a man in the water, ap-

short distance to the leeward, a man in the water, apparently just able to keep his head above the surface. A repe was immediately thrown to him, a boat got over to his assistance, and he was taken on board the Bioomer in a completely exhausted condition.

The drowning man proved to be Mr. Michael Stevens of the plot-boat America of Newburyport. An hour and a half previous, while standing upon the stern of his pilot boat with a spy-glass in hand, the other persons of the crew being at the time alleep below deck, a sudden movement of the boom had knocked him overboard, and unknown to his sleeping compades, was left struggling in the water. Being a knocked him overboard, and unknown to his sleeping comrades, was left struggling in the water. Being a good swimmer, he had been able to keep himself from crowning for an extraordinary length of time, but had little strength remaining when the Bloomer approached him. Being to he leeward, his feeble cries providentially reached Capt. Davis; but had he been to wirdward, he would have been unable to make himself heard. While his strength lasted he had used his exertions to swim after his boat, but finding the chase a hopeless one, and his strength waning, he directed his energies to save himself from drowning. Every attention which his condition required was bestowed upon him by Capt. Davis, and when he reached Potland he had completely recovered from the effects of his perilous adventure.

THE GRAPE CLOP IN MADEIRA .- A letter in The Boston Traveler, da'ed Medeira, July 25, contains the following interesting paragraph:

the following interesting paragraph:

"Madeira has lost much of its prestige since the cholera of last Summer, which carned off 10,000 persons. The English avoid it this year, which is a drawback to its gayety. The failure of the grape has given it another blow, and produced a great deal of poverty and distress. The Portuguese say, however, that it has been a service to the island, as the people have turned their attention to the production of grains and the sugar-cane, and are no longer under the dominion of English wine merchants. This year there is not a grape as the island and all kopes of overcoming the blight are given up. No one comprehends the disease, and no remedy can be found. The grapes, when two months old, collect a mold on the shady side as large as a pin's head, which bursts and shoots out the seed; in a few days they are dead. Mr. March has introduced the Catawba, which, he thinks, will flourish, and produce in a few years as much wise will flourish, and produce in a few years as much wite as the island has over done, and of a very fine quality.

A LITERAL RENAWAY MATCH.—A capital story is fold by a Texas paper of a renaway match that came off in that State. It seems that a couple had resolved to get married, notwithstanding the opposition of parents and relatives of every degree, and securing the ecoperation of a friendly elergyman, they all three mounted their horses and set set for a friend's mansion several miles distant, where the rites could be solemnized without interference. They had not gone far, however, before their flight was discovered, and then there was as much mounting, and racing, and chasing as occurred on the occasion of "Young Lochitwar's" celebrated elopement with the Netherby maidan. The elovers and their faithful pastor soon heard the noise of approaching pursuers and gave their horses the spur. But alas! their enemies were better mounted and gained fast upon them. It was evident they would soon be captured, when a felicitous inspiration of the maiden came to their aid. "Can't you marry of the maiden came to their aid. "Can't you marry of the maiden came to their aid. "Can't you marry in as we run!" she shouted to the elergyman. The idea "took," and the pastor at once commenced the ritual. All parties "covered themselves with glory," and just as the bride's father clutches, her bridle-rein, the elergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. When the old gentleman first learned what hat been done, he was inclined to be furious; but being a gallant old fellow, and admiring a dashing action, he soon concluded to forgive the unusuays, in consideration of the handeeme and govel manner in which they tri-

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This body met at the County Jail yesterday after-noon, Supervisor Lindsey in the chair.

The State Controller returned a statement of taxes on non-resident lands for 1856, which was placed on file. For the town of Flatbush, \$100 21; Flatlands, \$228 54: New Lots, \$192 11; New-Utrecht, \$3 01; total \$832 90.

total, \$832 90.

The County Treasurer was authorized to borrow \$25,000 for the completion of the new Pententiary; also \$50,000 for the support of the poor, from time to time, as may be necessary.

Ten thousend dollars was levied in the tax #1857.

for the expenses of sewerage and drainage for Brook-

lyn.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners sent in a communication asking that \$228 44 be raised as the amount assessed on the county towns of Kings, as their proportion of the general expenses of the Police Department of the Metropolitan Police District. After some discussion, the matter, so far as related to the county towns was laid on the table, but subsequently recognized and carried. reconsidered and carried.

The Report of the Joint Board of Supervisors and

The Report of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen was then presented, showing the sums recessary to be raised by tax for the support of the City of Brooklyn for 1858, making a total of \$923.686.79 of tax to be raised for 1858. The Report was referred to the Committee on Local Taxes.

The Penitentiary Committee reported the whole amount expended in the support of the Penitentiary for the past year was \$10.792.39; number of prisoners in Penitentiary. Aug. 1, 1856, 92 males, 72 females; total, 164; received during past year, 675 males, 394 females; total, 1,332; number discharged, 657 males, 376 females; total, 1,770; deaths, 3; on hand at date of report, 100 males, 91 females; total, 191; average number of prisoners during the year, 1844.

number of prisoners during the year, 1844.

The Committee on Equalization of Assess

	reported the following amount of taxable property in the county for 1856 and 1857:			
		Real.	Personal.	Total.
	City, 1856	\$85,736,446	£10,063,994	\$ 35,800,440
	City, 1857		11,163,875	98,976,025
,	County, 1856		1,308,575	5,708,502
	County, 1857	4,429,827	1.299,075	5,728,902
	Total County, 1256	90,136,463	11,372,569	101,500,032
	Total County, 1857	91,236,977	12,457,950	104,764,927

## The Board actourned to next Tuesday.

COUNTRY OPINION OF CITY DEMOCRATS,-The Bullston Atlas, a Democratic journal pubished in Sara-toga Courty in an article on "The Duty of the Rural Districts" talks in the following irreverent manner of certain city politicians who "harmonize" in Tammany Hall:

many Hall:

A large number of men in the Democratic party still adhere to the idea that cities are wanting in that purity of political sentiment and adherence to elementary principles which characterize the political faith of men in the country. The old Democratic axiom that "cities are sores on the body politic" yet remains in the belief of the rank and file of the Democracy. New-York City, the great commercial center of this continent, and the monopolizer of the imports of our country, has necessarily located in it numerous federal offices, and the patronage of the Custom House and Post-Office has a preponderating influence in controling the movements of politicians inside the party. It was the disposition of this patronage which divided the Democratic party in 1853, and the nucleus of the epposition which brake down the Pierce Administration in the North. It was this influence which controlled the political fortunes of what was known as the Soft section of the Democracy from the time of the rupture in 1853 until the meeting of the Cincinneti Convention. It is that same influence which is the rupture in 1853 until the meeting of the Cincunsti Convention. It is that same influence which is now, on the heel of an election which demonstrated that New-York city was largely Democratic, splitting the Democratic party there into fragments, and seading out its partizan and dividing influence into the State. It is but just to assert that the Democracy of the tural districts have little respect or confidence in the leaders of the New-York City Democracy, of any the rural districts have little respect or confidence in the leaders of the New-York City Democracy, of any interest. They have been tolerated in Conventions, have been allowed to fight their personal fends, and use representative assemblies to bring themselves pronimently before the Washington authorities, because of the mass of material they controlled in the city. Honest, true and intelligent leading Democrats in the country have felt the heavy load there New-York partisans, bringing their private quarrels into State deliberations, have been to the party;, but lacking the independence to brave their displeasure, have quietly submitted to have their party prostrated and its policy shaped entirely to court the passions and prejudices of the lower strata of a city population. There has been no mutual compromise between the known sentiments of the rural Democraty and that of the city. Wise political leaders would have consulted this difference, and smoothed down the salient points of each. If, however, the Democratic vote of New-York City should be divided, or the influence of the Woods, Sickles, Cochranes, &c., should produce discord in the Democratic State Convention, the availability of the Democratic organization as a rallying point to defeat Black Republicanism will be destroyed, independent voters, therefore, will look to some other party as the means of accomplishing such a wished for result. Past experience renders it certain that the New-York City politicians—only thinking of themselves, and inflated with the largeness of the vote at their backs—will continue to wage war upon each other locally, and strive to gain partisans in the counserves, and innated with the largeness of the vote at their backs—will continue to wage war upon each other locally, and strive to gain partisans in the coun-try. If such should be the case, it takes but a poor prophet to foretell the miserable defeat of the Demo-eratic party in the State, and its increased weakness in the rural districts. ROMANCE OF HIGH LIVE .- Among the presentation

season was a young lady upon nor marriage, and about whose nuptials a story is current of more than usual interest in these unromantic times. She is the daughter of a baronet, bolding a distinguished position. Among the suitors of this young lady, who is as pretty as accomplished, was one of very advanced years; but Among the suitors of this young lady, who is as pretty as accomplished, was one of very advanced years; but it was in vain that all the allurements consequent upon the possession of riches were set forth. The fair maiden showed herself completely indifferent to the golden prize that lay at her feet, and in spite of the strong recommendation of "papa," it was unhesitatingly rejected. So far, therefore, everything was perfectly natural and very unromantic. But it seems that the gentleman, after his proposals had been declined (of course with the usual protestations of respect and esteem), again sought an interview, and assured the lady that his attachment was not selfish—that he was ready, at any sacrifice, to do anything that could contribute to her happiners; and that, if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready, by retilement even to the extent of £100,000, to place her happiness in her own power. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and it is said the young lady pondered so much over it that, like the recital of Othello's cangers, it wrought a complete revulsion of feeling. We do not pretend to know on what kind of "hint" the venerable gentleman spoke again, but speak agair he did, and with so much effect that the happy day was soon named, and the nuptials in due to hir. —'s fortune, but it is very well known that one item in it is £150,000 railway stock, and more than half of which is paying 6 per cent. [Court Jour. Hovyman, the Issans Poet.—Every visitor of intelligence who enters the Asylum calls to see Hoffman. HOYMAN, THE INSANE POET. - Every visitor of in-

her Majesty at one of the drawing-rooms this

HOYMAN, THE INSANE PRET.—Every visitor of intelligence who enters the Asylum calls to see Hoffman. He receives them all with a hearty greeting, will ask them to sup and drink with him, and when they leave invite them to "call often." On the last occasion that we saw him, after sitting in his cell and indulging in a pleasant chat—no, tot pleasant, for the feeling of his condition prevented this—he ordered at several times some of his fellows to fetch wine and glasses. They would just share at him, and he would seem to forget it, until suddenly the order would be repeated and again forgotten. He generally labors under the idea that his place of confinement is a garrison, of which he is the commander, and is only prevented from enjoying the outside by advice of his physicians. He will frequently endeavor to proval, on the superintendent to grant him liberty to roam through the country for a while, and when this is refused will submit quietly. Hoffman wears a cocked hat continually, ard wake with a case. It is appearance bears the mark of eccentricity and genius, but the former may not have been the case before his issuitly. His voice is clear, commanding, but still cheerful.

[Harrisburg Eprald, Aug. 18.]

cheerful.

STEALING AND SELLING A FARE MAGGO.—Some time since a negro prisoner escaped from the Jail at Bikton and John Poole, the Sheriff of the county, who also fills the office of Jader, proposal to a colored by named Tailast, who turns cut to have been free, but who was then in his custady, to assist him in capturing the fugitive. Poole took Tailot to Richmond, Va., and there offered him for sale as a slave—the how steatly proposaling he was free. Some diffimend, Va., and there offered him for sale as a slave—the boy stoutly protesting, he was free. Some difficulty then arose as to Poule's abbility to furnish the necessary documents to poule the sale legal; and it is charged he forged a bill of sale in his favor, made out all the necessary payers, and fradulently put the seal of the county to them. He then sold the boy in Richmond, for \$1,050, receiving \$150 in cash, and a check for the balance. Poole and an accomplice named Bea'ty then left, and coming to this city, offered the check for sale at the banking house of Johnston B.cs. Suspicions were aroused from the manner of sleatty, and he was arrested, and is now held. On Saturday night Sheriff Poole was also attreated, an Elkica, on a warrant charging him with kidd-apping. In wirtue of his office as Sheriff he has order control of the Jail, and he is consequently continued in a private room in the town.

[Ballimore Patriot, Aug. 24.

# AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Progress or THE POTATO BOT .- Madison County N. Y., Aug. 15.—The p capeet for an abundant yield of potatees in this vicinity was never better than at present. So much wet, in war To seasons, or in v places, is bad for potatoes, by a coping the vines ten-der, and therefore more exposed to a ravages of the insects. What we here call the red potato is generally planted to the exclusion of all other , arieties. If put up dry in the Fall, and kept from the . ight, they are a good potato for table use until potatoes come

Grand River Valley, Mich., Aug. 15 .- Potatoes are generally good in Michigan. Grass, oats and potatoes are useommonly good in this region. Com is late, and will be a light crop at best; and should we have as early frost, will prove a total failure. Crope are said to be fine with the needy settlers in Gratics County. People are badly in debt, and nothing but good crops and fair prices can save hundreds from ruit. It is to be boped the last year's short crops, togeth or with the timely warnings of THE TRIBUNE, will make people

cartions about getting in debt in future.

North Lyme, Conn., Aug. 15; 1857.—The pa tate crop looked well until about the 1st of August, a hea the leaves turned black, always the first symptom of rot, and since then entire fields have changed from lively and vigorous green to be entirely doad. Whether they prove an entire failure yet remains to be seen, but this much is certain, they have been arrested in a heir growth and cut short, we think, at least one-third, ... that the crop will be small at best. The quantity planted in this part of the State has been for year, owing to the great uncertainty of the crop, gradually giving way, and about me cors and, higher up the Con-

necticut Valley, tobacco have been on the increase Cayuga County, Aug. 16 .- I have just learned the potate vices in this and Cortland County are turning black, as though touched by frost. Three days age my own potatoes were green and healthy-to day they

Goshen, Conn., Aug. 16 .-- We have no complaints as yet of the potato rot. The vines have commenced dying semewhat, and the probability is that the yield will be small.

Fruit is said to be very abundant in Baltimore The market is already glutted with peaches, watermelens, canteluper, tomatoes, and every species of fruit, with indications of a still greater supply when the season further advances, and it is be

DISPASE AMONG CATTLE .- A disease is said to be making fatal work among the cattle about Utica. A correspondent of The Observer says the disease is identical with the one known as the cattle-plague in EVELOPATIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND OFFICEN .- The

EXPLORATIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—The explorations of the country about the sources of the Klemath River last Summer and Fall has proven that that river and the Sacramento take their rise in the same grand plateau. This great plain having an altitude of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, extends for northing of which are of great magnitude. These lakes are divided into two series, having each its chain of connections; one of them (affording nucle the largest portion of water) pours its united waters into the Klamath through the Little Klamath lake; the other abeds its waters through the subterranean channel of Lost kiver into Pitt River, and thence into the Sacramento. The country immediately around these lakes and along the streams which flow into them and connect with them, is a vast meadow of grass and tules. The higher lands are extensive aikail plains, broken by hills which have no connected range, and are covered with a scattered growth. nected range, and are covered with a scattered growt

STRAIGHT WHIGGERY IN VERMONT.—Straigh Whiggery in Vermont is not yet earthed. Last years it will be recollected, there was a Straight Whig Ceavention, either at White River Junction, or on a train of cars sen ewhere in that vicinity—its exact locality was never ascertained—the proceedings of which leaked out accidentally several weeks after the event. We now find in The Hoston Post, that a similar Convention was held at Montpelier on the 12th—no Vermont paper that we have seen had the news—ever which Arid Stebbins presided, and by which the ticket of last year was re-nominated. The Convention re-eolved to stand by the Whig name and Whig priaciples, but did not consider it necessary to define the atter. The tickets, if any of our readers should want a few, may be obtained at the Democratic head-quartrs at Montpelier, on satisfactory terms.

[Springfield Republican.

The Press of Minnesota—Less than one year-ago, one of our cotemporaties published a classified into fithe papers in Minnesota, giving the political endencies of each, and the result was a majority of our or five Democratic papers then published in the attentions, At that time there were published in the attention papers, ten Democratic, and one neutry 1. The number of papers now existing in Minnesota is 33. Of these 15 were Republican, 11 Democrats and 7 neutral or independent. Beside the above, there are two papers published in the German language, and three English papers are just about to be establis and STRAIGHT WHIGGERY IN VERMONT .- Straigh

7 neutral or independent. Beside the above, there two papers published in the German language, three English papers are just about to be establis Of the former one is a Republican, and one Deratic. Of the latter one will be Republican Democrat, and the third will be independent.

[Wimons Republican]

Huse Herself for Love.—We are relial hy informed that on Monday last, a young gul Earlwine, whose father resides on Fish Croe in Marshall County, committed suicide by The cause of this carrying out of a desperate is disappointment in leve. She obtained per go to a clearing near her father's house bark for kindling wood, and was observed rope with her. She remained out longer to custom, and search being instituted, the was found suspended to the limb of a real-life leaver of the superafitious people in the neighborhor of would not allow her to be buried in the churchyal maine were appropriately interrou at the in secondance with a heathensh custom mand an obsolete law.

Passinger Trains Attackes with the same doubt whatever that there with band of desperadoes, who, per procuring office on the road, or determined to average themse the danger of life and limb of the same determined to average themse the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same the danger of life and limb of the same that the same the danger of life and limb of the same that the same the same the same that t HUNG HERSELF FOR LOVE.-We are relia!

BITISN BY A LENATIC.—
Deerfield, but who has of is lease Asylum at Hartfor ten in one of his arms by shortly after the occurren and exhibit signs of bein lears of lesing the limb Deerfield, and is now remedical men with whom Destricted, and is now let medical mer with when the hear consulted are of the from the lunafior teeth was will eventually become a system by the bite, and that he investigated the layer State.—The Independent

Delaware as a s. Lave State,—The Independent his investigated the history and statistics of slavery in the population of that State, not half that of the other Southern S takes at any period, has steadily diminished at every census, from 15 per cent. in 1790, to two and a half per cent. in 1850. The whole number of slavehold are in the State is now only 500, and of hese only twer ty pose am from ten to twenty slaves, and 672 have 1 cas that five! The pro-slavery affitude of the State, and the existence of slavery there at all, are due solely to the corrupt combination of political parties. parties.

MURDER NEAR, MOBILE.-We learn from Th Mobile Tribane. I hat the body of a cab-driver, usmed Mobile Tribane. I hat the body of a cab-driver, usmed Williams, was f cond below the city, with wounds in the breast, back 2, forehead, and with the throat cut from ear to cay. A half-ludian, named Joe Pigeon, and the step son and step-daughter of the murdered man, named Price, were airested on suspicion. Pigeon made a pa riial confession, implicating Price and his sister. Pit seen lived, it is stated, in New-Orleans some time ego, and served three years in the Baton Rauge Peniter diary. Peniter diary.

Peniter diary.

Africowst Damsel.—The Rockville (Ind.) Espudicion says that some fellow entered the house of Mr. Jeris Wright of that county, and robbed the room of Mr. W. a daughter, who was sleeping in her bed. After plundering as much as he could, he proceeded very coolly lawtoat the earrings out of the earn of the drowey darasel. Then he pulled the rings off her firgors, and chirking still that he hadn't made the robberty or applete, he cut all the hadn't made the robberty or applete, he cut all the hadn't stade the robberty or applete, he cut all the hadn't waking the guil.